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stitute of the Netherlands, gives us, in an admirable series of twenty-five charts, the results of observations made during December, January and February, for 1856-1910. These charts show for each of the three months, the currents, winds, general circulation of water and air, isobars, isotherms (air and water), sailing routes, cyclonic tracks, and limits of fog, ice, trades and monsoons. There is descriptive text, in Dutch, with some of the charts. R. DeC. Ward.

Kulturbeziehungen zwischen Indien, Orient und Europa. Von Dr. Georg Wilke. (Mannus-Bibliothek). iv and 376 pp. Ills., index. Curt Kabitzsch, Würzburg, 1913. Mk. 12. 10½ x 7½.

This is the tenth of the valuable monographs of the Mannus-Bibliothek, each a monument of research relating to prehistoric man. This volume comes in close succession upon Dr. Wilke's study of the oriental associations of the megalithic culture of southwest Europe and continues his researches into the neolithic period. Dr. Wilke devotes considerable attention to human teratology and its direct influence upon human beliefs and its later and indirect influence upon art. I would not seek to contravene his mature judgment upon this point, yet it may be not without interest to cite my own experience among savages whose culture plane at the present day can vary little from the culture plane at which our ancestors once stood in our prehistory. My experience has shown me that the birth of the human monster is far more public with the savage than with the civilized. It may be that in refined obstetrics arising out of the modern acquisition of the *schamgefühl* (for neither modesty nor sense of shame quite conveys the sense) publicity is shunned in our society more than in the all-nude life of the savage. It may be, it probably is, the case that in the unguarded life of savagery, women are brought more often to term with mutilated product. Yet despite the frequency or at least the publicity of the monster type, I can see among the savages of the ruder Pacific no such influence upon belief or upon art. I do not know of a single instance of design traceable to the teratological motive in the carving and painting of the Solomon Islanders, to take an example which is doubly of the best, for I am familiar with many cases of monstrosity in that society, and their art is very vivid in representing the most common things. Furthermore, in my collection of Samoan traditional history, a most considerable volume soon to be elaborated, I recall but two instances in which teratology can be traced; one is the wife-search of the son of the King of Manu'a, whose body ceased downward at the sternum; the other is the occurrence of a misbirth in the lineage of the Kings of Atau (Tui-Atua). The father, Mata'utia Fa'atulou wedded Levalasi; there was born to them a blood clot, to which was given the name Tui-Atua Tuimavave, but in his stead was adopted the lady Salamasina, who became the great queen under whom Samoa was first united. This note is disproportionate in the review of a most valuable book, but I am sure that Dr. Wilke will welcome such a comment upon his theme.

William Churchill.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

The Quaternary Ice Age. By W. B. Wright. xxiv and 464 pp. Maps, ills., index. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1914. $5. 9 x 6.

The table of contents includes: glaciers and ice sheets; glacial drifts; glaciation of the British Isles; Pleistocene deposits of Great Britain; the preglacial raised beach and associated deposits; glaciation of Europe, the Alps and North America; Quaternary lakes of America; the loess; Quaternary mammals; Quaternary man; theories of the ice age; the astronomical theory; late Quaternary oscillations of level in Fennoscandia; raised beaches and submerged forests of the British Isles; late glacial changes of level in North America; the isostatic theory of the Quaternary oscillations of sea level; post-glacial changes of climate in Northwest Europe.

The opening chapters present the well-established facts of glaciation and prepare the reader for the more technical problems and discussions that follow. The descriptions of Great Britain, largely devoted to England and Scotland, are, of course, especially full and complete. Naturally, the account of Alpine glaciation is summarized from Penck and Brückner's monumental work, which is inaccessible to many students because of its size and cost. Still more useful is the author's summary of the researches of De Geer, Brögger and their Scandinavian coworkers whose papers are inaccessible to most students. Perhaps the most interesting citation is the account of De Geer's study of the laminated lake clays by which he estimates the distance of annual glacial retreat at various points and arrives at an estimate of 9,000 years since the ice left Stockholm.

The loess appeals strongly to the author's interest and he finds the evidence overwhelmingly pointing to eolian origin. He tentatively regards the loess as a dry climate product. The chapter on raised beaches is splendidly illustrated and contains descriptions of features which the author has evidently studied at first hand. Of the various explanations of sea level offered he favors the depression of land by the weight of the ice and the abstraction of sea water by freezing into glaciers and the subsequent return of the water by the melting of the ice. The principal theories to account for the Glacial Period are given in outline, but the author holds that practically all are untenable. The final chapters summarizes the researches of Scandinavian geologists which tend to show a post-glacial mildness of climate followed by more severe conditions which perhaps still persist.

The literature of glacial geology is so vast that a book which summarizes investigation is welcome; moreover, the book contains many observations and studies by the author himself. The student will miss a more inclusive bibliography by which the source of all the references and drawings could be ascertained.

F. V. EMERSON.

Igneous Rocks and Their Origin. By R. A. Daly. 563 pp. Maps, ills., index. McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1914. 9 x 6½.

When Bacon wrote that "Books must follow sciences, and not sciences books," which is another way of saying that nothing fresh ever gets into a book, he gave to most scientific writers an excuse, that they have not been slow to avail themselves of, for writing dull books; and not even John Tyndall's brilliant suggestions as to the "Scientific Use of the Imagination" have borne much fruit. In Professor Daly's book, however, we have something that would surprise Bacon, delight Tyndall, and appeal to the ancient Greek philosopher as eminently fit and proper, for he has even had the temerity to go to facts, to nature, if you please, for the verification of his theories, rather than for the suggestion of theory. His brilliantly speculative papers, that have been appearing for nearly a score of years, have prepared a hearty welcome for this book; that geologists, and especially teachers of the science, have awaited with keenest interest, feeling sure that he who reads with Dr. Daly can never run in a rut.

The author tells us that his "book is intended to summarize and correlate the facts known about igneous rocks, with special reference to their field relations," and he has performed well this task.

The work is divided into three parts. The first of these "considers the facts which need explanation in a philosophy of the igneous rocks;" the second gives the general theoretical conclusions reached as to the origin and mode of irruption and eruption of igneous rocks, what the author modestly calls an eclectic theory; and the third outlines the results obtained by the author in applying his general theory to the known facts.

In the second chapter of Part I the author discusses the classification of igneous rock species, rejecting the so-called quantitative system, "as being based on assumptions concerning chemical relations in magmas, as having little adjustability to newly discovered facts, and as disregarding in its grouping significant relationships and conspicuous differences among the igneous rocks." He adopts a slightly modified form of the Rosenbusch classification, that working geologists have found so satisfactory for more than a quarter of a century, giving it a quantitative character in a table showing the average chemical composition calculated for each rock type. The ten groups of his table, the author designates clans; as the "granite clan," the "gabbro clan," etc.; and the consideration of these clans in detail he defers to Part III of the book.

Next follows the classification of intruded bodies into A, injected masses,